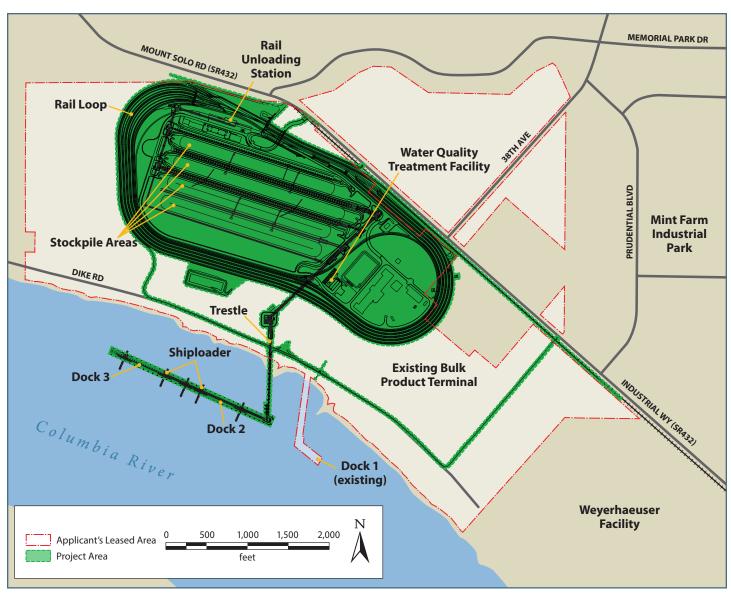
MILLENNIUM Bulk Terminals—Longview

State Environmental Policy Act Draft Environmental Impact Statement



Proposed Project Fact Sheet



Proposed Project Site Plan

What does Millennium Bulk Terminals—Longview, LLC (Millennium) propose?

Millennium proposes to construct and operate a coal export terminal on a 190-acre portion of its leased 540-acre site. The terminal would receive coal by rail from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and Montana and the Uinta Basin in Colorado and Utah. The coal would be stored on site in stockpiles then loaded and transported by vessels via the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean to overseas markets in Asia. The proposed project would be built and operated in stages.

At full operation, the proposed project would stockpile coal on 75 acres, transport 44 million metric tons of coal per year and include operations of 16 coal trains per day (8 loaded and 8 empty) and 1,680 vessel transits per year (840 loaded and 840 empty).

What is included in the proposed project for the terminal site?

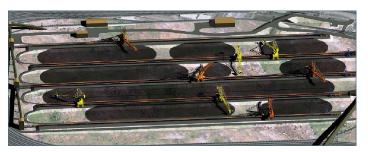
Rail Facilities

A rail-loop system would move trains on the site. Trains would go to an enclosed building to unload coal. Inside the building, the rail cars would be turned upside down to unload the coal. Water would be sprayed on the train cars as they are unloaded to reduce dust. The rail loop system would have one operating track to move trains and eight loop tracks where trains would be parked.

Typical rotary unloader. The proposed project's unloader would be located in an enclosed building

Coal Stockpile Area

Coal stockpiles would be located inside the rail loop. The coal stockpile area would cover about 75 acres of the site and could hold 1.5 million metric tons of coal. This would include coal piles and equipment used to move coal. Four stackers (equipment that stockpiles coal) and four reclaimers (equipment that transfers coal from the stockpile to conveyors) would be used. The coal piles would not be covered. A dust suppression system would use water to spray the coal piles and reduce dust.



Representation of stockpile area with stackers and reclaimers

Conveyors, Transfer Stations, and Buffer Bins

A network of belt conveyors would move coal around the site from stockpiles and trains and to vessels. Multiple conveyors would connect at transfer stations that would redirect the flow of coal. Buffer bins would provide storage capacity in the conveyor system. Most belt conveyors and transfer stations would be fully enclosed, except for conveyers in the stockpile area and vessel-loading conveyors, which would be open due to operational requirements.

Vessel Facilities

Two new docks would be constructed in the Columbia River. Each dock would include equipment to load coal onto vessels, called shiploaders. The shiploader would use a telescoping nozzle to move up and down while loading coal. This is intended to reduce dust and spills. The proposed project would require dredging the Columbia River, which would deepen the area near the docks and out into the navigation channel in the Columbia River.



Typical shiploader

Supporting Facilities

Supporting facilities would include roads, service and administration buildings, utility infrastructure, and control systems.

Stormwater Management Facilities

A water treatment facility would treat all surface runoff and process water. Water would be treated before being discharged to the Columbia River. Before water would be released off site it would be treated and required to meet local, state, and federal permits.

On-Site Water Systems

Water for terminal operations and fire protection would be supplied from water treated at the terminal's water treatment facility. During dry weather, water would be supplemented from on-site wells. An on-site storage reservoir would provide water required for operations and firefighting.

What other activities are part of the proposed project?

Rail Transportation

The coal export terminal would receive coal from the Powder River Basin in Montana and Wyoming and the Uinta Basin in Utah and Colorado. BNSF Railway Company (BNSF) or Union Pacific Railroad (UP) trains would transport coal in unit trains (unit trains are rail cars that carry the same product). The trains would travel to and from the coal mines on the BNSF or UP main lines and on BNSF main lines through Washington to Cowlitz County. Then the trains would move to and from the terminal via the BNSF Spur and Reynolds Lead rail lines in Cowlitz County.

Each unit train would include 125 rail cars (approximately 1.3 miles long). At full operations, an average of 16 train trips per day to and from the coal export terminal would occur (8 loaded trains arriving at the terminal and 8 empty trains departing the terminal).

Vessel Transportation

Coal would be transported from the coal export terminal by vessel to Asian markets. Vessels would travel via the Columbia River and across the Pacific Ocean. A total of 840 vessels would travel to and from the coal export terminal each year, which means 1,680 vessel transits (one-way trips) per year.

What are the current operations at the site?

Millennium operates an existing bulk product terminal on a 540-acre site along the Columbia River in unincorporated Cowlitz County near Longview, Washington. Operations at the bulk product terminal include receiving, storing, and moving alumina and a small amount of coal. Alumina and coal are transported to and from the terminal by rail, truck, and vessel. An existing dock (Dock 1) is used for the bulk terminal. The existing bulk product terminal is separate from the proposed project.

How does the proposed project affect the cleanup at the site?

Part of the project area is undergoing hazardous waste cleanup activities resulting from contamination of soil and groundwater by former aluminum smelting operations. Ecology is overseeing work being done by Northwest Alloys-Alcoa and Millennium. The project area must be cleaned up to meet Washington's Model Toxics Control Act. As part of the process, a public comment period on a draft Cleanup Action Plan was held January to March 2016. This plan describes cleanup methods and defines cleanup standards for the contamination identified on the site. The cleanup is separate from the proposed project.

If the proposed project receives the required local, state and federal permits, when could it be constructed and become operational?

If local, state, and federal agencies approve the necessary permits for the proposed project, Millennium anticipates construction would occur over 6 years. For example, if Millennium began construction in 2018, the terminal would be completed by 2024. The construction would happen in two stages: Stage 1 would include construction for initial operation of the coal export terminal and Stage 2 would complete the construction. A start-up operation would begin moving coal while Stage 1 construction is ongoing. Full operation of the proposed project would move the maximum amount of coal, 44 million metric tons per year.

How can I comment on the draft environmental impact statement for the proposed project?

All comments are valued equally, no matter how they are submitted. You can comment by mail, online, or in person during the public comment period. The comment period runs from April 29 to June 13, 2016.

Mail written comments to the following address:

Millennium Bulk Terminals—Longview SEPA EIS, c/o ICF International 710 Second Avenue, Suite 550 Seattle, WA 98104

Submit comments online at:

www.millenniumbulkeiswa.gov

Submit comments in person (orally or in writing) at one of three public hearings:

May 24, 2016, 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 – 9:00 p.m. Cowlitz County Regional Conference Center 1900 7th Avenue Longview, WA 98632

May 26, 2016, 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 – 9:00 p.m. Spokane Convention Center 334 W Spokane Falls Boulevard Spokane, WA 99201

June 2, 2016, 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 – 9:00 p.m. TRAC Center 6600 Burden Boulevard Pasco, WA 99301